GOY, LAFOLLETTE'S NEW FIGHT

THE CONTEST IN WISCONSIN OVER SENATOR SPOONER.

Mr. Spooner's Reclection Opposed Unless He Indorses the Party's State Platform -Reforms Sought by Gov. Lafollette-Methods by Which He Has Obtained Power-An Interesting Figure in Politics-Lively Fight On

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9 .- Wisconsin Republicans who hoped that with the nomination of a State ticket the factional war within the Republican party would end are disappointed. A new contest is now in progress and it is as bitter as that which waged for eighteen months before the State convention.

The division is between Gov. Robert M. Lafollette and his opponents. Senator John C. Spooner is the issue and the control of the Legislature the goal.

If Lafollette wins, it probably means the retirement of Senator Spooner unless he gives way and indorses the principles for which Lafollette stands; it means the enactment into law of all the principles Lafollette has advocated; it means, also the complete overthrow of Senator Spooner's power in this State, as well as that of Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne. The latter already is virtually out of the game of politics here so far as rounding up votes is concerned, but a victory now for Lafollette would mean Payne's complete retirement from the Wisconsin political field.

So much for the outlook if Lafollette wins this fight. Now if he loses. He has a great deal at stake. He controls the Republican party organization in consin and rules it in a manner that leaves no room for doubt that he means to carry out his ideas regarding legislation and to fulfil the pledges of the Republican party given in the platform adopted at the last convention.

If Senator Spooner's friends succeed in capturing the Legislature, it means his unconditional return to the Senate. The platform of the party demands that the Senator shall withdraw his letter of two years ago in which he declared he was not a candidate for reelection. It does more than that. It demands that he shall stand on Lafollette's platform. indorse the primary election plan and the equalization of taxation as proposed by the Governor and call off his friends wh have been making the fight against Lafollette.

Men who know Spooner know he will not change his stand. If, therefore, his friends can capture the Legislature, that part of the platform relating to him will be repudiated and he will be re-lected regardless of conditions.

This makes dangerous ground for Lafollette. If one pledge of the party is repudiated others may be also. With the next Legislature out of his control his exper once with the last Legislature may be re eated. The Governor may strive to put his reforms into the shape of law, but with an unsympathetic Legislature his progress will be blocked.

Nobody realizes the situation better than the Governor. This is a new climax in his fight. He knows it and is working accordingly.

The issue is now whether it is to be Lafollette or Spooner. The people want both, but neither Lafollette nor Spooner will bend to the other. The caucuses must decide between them and the result will determine the control of the next Legislature.

ULTIMATUM TO SPOONER. Both factions are making every effort to win. Were the conditions as before, the fight in behalf of Sentaor Spooner would hopeless, for Lafollette carried the State Convention by more than two to one. But in his latest fight Lafollette has lost

strength.

Many of his friends are Spooner men and do not believe that the Senator should be compelled to indorse party issues in this State. They argue that Spooner is needed in Washington and that petty differences should be settled without regard to him. Therefore there are many men in the Lafollette ranks who want a Legislature that will reflect Spooner unconditionally and at the same time enact the pledges of the

party into law. The Lafollette men say that this attitude is adopted merely to defeat the party pledges. They say that once before Spooner's friends prevented the enactment of the party pledges into law, and if Spooner does not promise to support the party platform his friends will repudiate the platform in the Legislature and Lafollette's work will again be thwarted. They have therefore issued the ultimatum: Spooner must stand on the platform of the party in this State or they will not support

The fight is in the open. The so-called Stalwarts, as the Spooner men are known. are circulating petitions, many of them signed by Lafollette men, urging Republicans to vote for men who will pledge themselves to vote for Spooner's return to the Senate when the Legislature meets next January. The Lafollette men are not circulating petitions yet, but demand the nomination of men who will stand by the platform piedges of the party, and above all else carry out the principles for which Lefollette has fought.

What the result will be cannot now be

foretold. Both sides expect to win. Only a few caucuses have been held and these took 'place before the convention at

THE PIGHT AGAINST LAFOLLETTE. This latest fight of Lafollette's has an interesting history. It dates back to the day when the Governor was in Congress. That was from 1884 to 1890. Both he and Senator Spooner came from Dane county, in which this city, their home, is located. During their service in Congress they got into a dispute about local appointments. That was the first breach between them and since the quarrel has grown and they have not spoken to each other for years.

Lafollette blames Spooner and his friends for his defeat in the Congressional race in 1890. A few years later Lafollette had a

clash with Senator Sawyer, the mainstay of the party at that time. Then he began his fight on what he termed the machine the Republican party of the State.

The fight involved such men as Senator

Sawyer, Senator Spooner, Charles F. Pfister and Henry C. Payne. From that day to this Lafollette has been fighting. Time and again he has been beaten only to come up stronger each time.

During the last two years Senator

Spooner's appointees and followers have put up most of the fight. It was they, backed by the corporations of the State, many of which fear Lafellette, that blacked his legislation in the last Legislature. It was the Spooner men who fought Lafellette for a renomination and were whipped

They fought the Governor in the convention. In the committee room and on the floor they fought to defeat the adoption or the State platform, which they said was too radical. Lafollette beat them again. They fought for recognition on the State ticket. Lafollette did not recognize them. When the Stalwarts were beaten, the Governor served notice on them that he proposed to go right ahead and carry out his own policy. He is doing so and once more the Stalwarts are trying to head him off.

All this time Spooner has been silent He has not openly engaged in the fight. His friends have done the work. The Spooner men and the opponents of the Governor say he desires to go to the United States Senate. They charge that he wants to succeed Spooner next winter. That is hardly true. Lafoliette has work o do in this State and until he has done it he is not likely to aspire to national honors.

LAPOLLETTE AS A POLITICIAN. Gov. Lafollette is in many ways an interesting figure in American politics to-day. He is a reformer, but he is not visionary. He is notably a practical, cool, calculating

In the many contests he has passed In the many contests he has passed through he has demonstrated that he knows how to play the game. He has defeated the old machine politicians on their own grounds and with their own methods. He attacks the machine for its corruption, he charges that conventions and caucuses are ruled by a few to defeat the will of the people and he holds that because they can be so controlled they are bad. One of his great fights is for the abolishment of caucuses and conventions, yet in order to se-cure his own renomination and to secure the nomination of men for the next Legislature who are pledged to this reform

which he would abolish. His friends do not think that he has been false to any of his principles in doing so. They say that the end justifies the means, while the friends of primary elections and could have been supplied to the friends of primary elections and could have been supplied to the friends of primary elections and could have been supplied to the friends of primary elections and could have been supplied to the friends of primary elections and could have been supplied to the friends of the friends mal taxation all over the State rej for hat they have a champion who knows how cope with the old machine. im at once a sincere reformer and a practi-

cai politician—an ideal lender. His opponents attack his good faith They insist that he has forced the issues of the taxation of corporations and of primary elections upon the Republican party only that he might gain the support of certain theorists. In support of this charge they say that if he were sincere in old machine he would not stoop to the same sharp practice and the questionable

nethods he so severely criticises. In the Governor and his reforms they see nothing but a vain man striving for personal giory. They say that he is an actor, that he loves dramatic situations and so conducts himself and his forces as to bring on contests within the party only that he may come out of them, whether defeated or victorious, a greater hero than when he went into the fight. Unlike a great many other men who have

attempted to reform politics, he is a strict party man, and has an abiding faith in the usefulness of political parties. His fight has been to commit the Republican party of Wisconsin to equal taxation and primary election reforms. Having won in this, he now attempts to make the party stand by its pledges and redeem its prom-

ises to the people.

For ten years he has been fighting for reform within the party, with what success may be seen from the fact that he names among his followers 90 per cent. of the graduates of the University of Wisconsin. His followers are for the most part men who have never been active in politics before.

HIS CAMPAIGN TACTICS.

Lafollette is a fighter from the ground up. As a campaigner he has no equal in the West. He has few advisers. He plans his own battles and fights them according to his own methods. He looks after the mi-His organization, his machine, the Stal-

warts call it, is perfect. He knows every man personally. When he has work to do he gives his own orders. As a sample of his methods an incident may be cited in the last campaign.

Grant county has always been one of the Governor's strongholds. The Wisconsin Republican League, which was organized t him, determined to break up his there. It decided to send instrength

strength there. It decided to send in-fluential workers into the county. Lafollette heard of it. Before the Stal-warts could get there, he was at the long-distance telephone. He summoned men from every nook and corner of the county. In half a day the Lafollette people had started a campaign in Grant county that fairly startled the Stalwarts when they

arrived.

The caucuses were held. After days of fighting Lafellette won. He had not only his old strength, but as the result of the campaign a great deal more. He swept every precinct at the rates of from 4 to 1 to 0 to 1. He was not to be caught napping

that way.

Up in Door county the Stalwarts succeeded in making headway and the principal city, Sturgeon Bay, was hostile to the Govlost to him. Several days before the cau-cuses his principal workers of the city were called away. Everybody said they were running away from defeat. They did

The caucuses were held and the Governor was swept out of the city. The Stalwarts were jubilant. Then the county returns

District after district rolled up Lafollette delegates that startled his opponents Gradually the story came out. Lafollette had given up the city and apparently the county. But while the Stalwarts were celebrating their victory in the city he won the county. The Stalwarts got the glory in Sturgeon Bay, but it availed them nothing. Lafellette got the entire delegation

STRONGER AFTER DEFEAT. Whenever he has been defeated he has turned up stronger the next time. In 1892 when he advanced his ideas of reform he was swept away. The next two years he worked hard. His principles were listened to, but not accepted. In 1896 he came out as a candidate for Governor and had a good showing in the convention. In 1898 he was still defeated as a candidate for the nomi-

still defeated as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, but not until he had forced the opposition to adopt his platform. Before he left Milwaukee his campaign was on for the 1900 convention. That year he was unanimously nominated.

Take the last campaign. The Wisconsin Republican League, supported by unlimited means, undertook to put Lafollette on the shelf. It succeeded in turning 300 country newspapers against him. Speakers were sent out and a campaign such as the were sent out and a campaign such as the eague made against him had never beer

It used the name of Senator Spooner to make the fight. It said that Lafollette's nomination meant the Senator's retirement. It made a complete poll of the State and cir-culated literature in every home. The fight was so fierce that even the

Governor's most earnest supporters feared the result. Not so Lafollette. He said nothing. He never answered the attacks made on him. He worked, however, and how effectively his opponents never knew until the contest had been lost by them The Governor's campaign was a purely literary one. He sent his material direct to the homes of the people. He told them what he had done and why he had failed in the last Legislature. He appealed to the

In the last Legislature. He appealed to the farmer, to the workmen.

His men were in every town, in every village. It was the country vote he was after. When the caucuses were held he got the country vote. He had made a campaign with little money. He had used the printing press instead.

HIS POLLOWERS. Lafollette, early in the 90s, became consplcuous through backing Nils Haugen, a prominent Norweglan, for Governor. That move made him lifelong friends of

the Norwegians.

At the same time he has the young element with him. Only 46 himself, he has dways been able to gather about him has element which has not received recoghition from the old party leaders. La-follette has had little money to spend in these fights, being a poor man. His fol-lowers have travelled up and down the State, at their own expense, to do his work. These men have, to a large extent, been

ollege bred. He is also strong in the middle class. The workingman counts him as his friend The mechanic inderses his fearlessness He takes well with the unions and is king among the farmers. It is said of Lafol-lette that he is the first man that ever, catered to the laborers' vote in this State He goes into their homes and usually comes

away with their votes.

While not having the solid support of the Republican party, he makes up for the loss by the Democratic votes he polls. In this way he managed two years ago to run head of his ticket and secure the election by 104,000 plurality-the largest in the history of the State.

With such a following it is little to be

wondered at that the Governor has managed to overthrow leaders who have reigned

in the party for twenty years. It is a repetition of the overthrow of Boes Keyes by Henry C. Payne. It was then a fight of the young against old. It is the same to-day.

PERSONAL TRAITS. As an orator Lafollette ranks as one of the greatest in the West. Politicians call him a spellbinder and a hypnotist. Some call him an actor. Others consider him a

polished orator.

Before a political gathering he may take off his coat, if the weather is hot, and may off his coat, if the weather is hot, and may indulge in high-sounding phrases, but if the audience is one that expects a thought ful address couched in faultless English and delivered with dignity, it is never disappointed. His speeches always read well. Lafollette makes either warm friends or bitter enemies of all who come into fre-

quent contact with him. He is ever ready to do a friend a service and is just as ready to fight an enemy. He shakes hands with a grip instead of a grasp, and on the second or third meeting calls every one by his first name, provided he considers him worthy of friendship.

Others he greets with dignity and extreme

politeness, never forgetting to use the title, if the man has one. His reserve has at times been called suspiction.

Friends call him "Bob." Everybody calls him "Bob" behind his back, but friends seldom call him "Governor" in addressing him. Lafollette enjoys and encourages the familiarity. Oid men who have met him perhaps half a dozen times off in some remote corner of the State will come to the Executive Office and inquire for "Little

Small of stature, he has an unflinching gaze, which amounts sometimes almost to a stare, and his square-set jaw, indicates determination, indomitable will and cour-age. He is a glutton for work and will trust no one with those things which should receive his personal attention. He writes ruse to one with those than to receive his personal attention. He writes all his own messages, dictates his own letters and signs his name to nothing that has not received his personal attention. All other papers and documents are signed

For the Governor.

He is one of the few Governors of Wishe is one of the few Governors of Wisconsin who have never sought assistance on their messages. He seeks counsel, but he reserves his own judgment, and when once he has made up his mind, neither friend nor foe can swerve him from the course he has decided to pursue.

If he has a hobby outside of politics it is his love of Shakespage. He has been a

is his love of Shakespears. He has been a Shakespearian student since his college days, when he won the intercollegiate ornitorical contest with his oration on lago. He has often been called upon to lecture before universities East and West

n this subject.
Mrs. Lafollette is a graduate of the inversity of Wisconsin, both from the iterary department and the law school. she was a member of her husband's class both in the university and in the law school, and it was there that they first met. BEGINNING OF HIS CAREER.

Born on a farm in the town of Primrose Gov. Lafollette had to earn money to sup-port his mother and himself while he was making his way through college. He assisted in teaching and also became editor of a college paper. At this time Gen-beorge E. Bryant took him under his pro-ection. He was his adviser and still is

Graduating as a law student, he was Graduating as a law student, he was soon in politics. He was first elected District Attorney of Dane. At the age of 20 in 1884 he was sent to Washington. There he served three terms in Congress. During the last he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee with McKinley as its head. He became a warm friend of Mr. McKinley, which friendship continued to head. He became a warm friend of Mr. McKinley, which friendship continued to the Area of the President's death. In the Tariff bill drafted by the committee Lafollette prepared the agricultural schedules. When McKinley was elected President, he offered Lafollette the Comptrellership of the Treasury but Lafollette declined the oner and came back to Madison and ontinued his law practice. When Lafellette returned from Congress

first came out for Governor in 1896. He first came out for Governor in 1896. He advocated three great reforms. First, primary elections; second, equalization of taxes; and third, the abolition of passes issued by corporations to legislators and public officials. The story of his success after successive defeats has already been added to the control of the successive defeats has already been added to the control of the successive defeats has already been added to the control of the control of

slature were such as had never co rom a Wisconsin Governor before. session was the most exciting ever seen in this State. There were all night ses-sions and from beginning to end it

out. The Legislature balked and every party pledge was repudiated by it. As the session ended the Governor sent to the Legislature a stinging rebuke and the senate retaliated by censuring the Gover-nor. When the session was over, the fight over Lafollette immediately began, and

over Latellette immediately began, and how it failed is familiar.

Such is Robert M. Lafollette. Up to this time he has carefully avoided all national issues, but it seems only a matter of ime when he will seek a larger field.

CENTS IN RONOLULU.

The Little Copper Coln Making Its Way in Hawaii.

From the Honolulu Star The insidious penny has made a landing on these shores. At present its actions are pretty well confined to the Post Office and its circulation limited to the different depart-ments of that edifice, but pocketbooks that year ago were never shamed by carrying my meaner metal than gold and silver; ofter ontain nowadays a stray penny, the "copper ent of commerce," little known and less ralued this side of the Rockies, but dear to the heart of every New England house wife.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" has never been an Hawaiian motto. It has been "look out for the nickels," not the cents. Copper coinage is not unknown. There have been everal editions of pennies of various sizes used for trade and advertising purposes, and sailors have brought the bulkier copper coinage of Europe into port. They have all been regarded as more or less of a curiosity, however, and never seriously entertained as

When the Kalakaua coinage was adopted, he "nimble dime," the "collection box coin, is some wit has dubbed it, was the lowest ralue constitered. As in the days of Lead-rille and Deadwood, when nothing less than a marter was passed in currency or so recognized, nickels were introduced here from the putside world. In the western half of the United States the nickel has been usually ecognized by the traveller as the equivalent in purchasing power of the English penny or the French 10-centime piece. Street toys, the purchased with the nickel in one country. purchased with the nickel in one country,

eap drines of with the nickel in one country purchased with the nickel in one penny in the other.

The thrifty Englishman split his penny ito 4 farthings and marked his goods at 1 hilling and 11-pence 3 farthings a yard, ar pound, as the case might be, knowing well that it sounded and looked far less than 2 shillings, and soon the equally thrifty merchant and citizen of the Eastern States and the same procedure. Two dollars are the united two customook up the same procedure. Two dollars and ninety-nine cents attracted two custom-ers to one at \$3. "Marked down" to \$11.49 seemed much cheaper than \$11.50.

seemed much cheaper than \$11.50.

The superfluous pennies were first given to the children for their banks, then saved for the family purse. Cheap car fares beloed along the circulation with 3-cent fares. The West stolidly refused to lose its reputation for open-hunded liberality and general broadth.

along the circulation with 3-cent fares. The West stolidly refused to lose its reputation for open-handed liberality and general breadth, and the only compromise effected was to sail certain minor articles at two or three for a nickel. Even to-day San Francisco is but little affected by the penny except in the Post Office.

In the carlier days, before Uncle Sam played letter-carrier for the Hawaiian Islands, two two-cent stamps accompanied by a nickel would bring back a one-cent stamp from the window in change. Now the law demands that monetary change be given, and the scantiness of the local supply caused a requisition to be issued to Washington. This has gradually scattered, and another requisition is now on the way in the shape of a sack of pennies.

These are issued principally from the window of the money-order and registry department, and after a short circuit come back to the stamp window again. Occasionally a few pennies are passed over the counter of local stores by customers and are placed in the stamp drawer to be taken later to the Post Office again. Some of them get lost, and others relieve the strain on the parent, uncle and sister's beau who can respond to the appeal of "give me a mickel" with greater alacenty if a lower coinage is defly introduced. Still others rattle with the assurance of silver into the collection-boxes and are present com-

Allied to the sea raven is the sea robin. mto the collection-loss, by an open plate by an open plate. Some of the stores has at present com-

NATURE'S JOKES IN THE SEA.

ODD-LOOKING FISHES CAUGHT OFF THIS COAST.

The Formidable Looking but Harmless Skate and the Dangerous Stingaree -Acting by the Clumsy Sea Toad Beautiful Sea Ravens and Robins.

There are certain species of fish in salt water that correspond to weeds on the land. The angler can depend always on finding a certain number of them, however bare the waters may be of other fish life. They are not desirable fish, either for sport or for food; but they are sometimes so beautiful, more often so ugly, and always so strange that there is a fascination in angling for them.

The great thorny skate is the most hideous of the creatures in home waters. An old fisherman once characterized a skate as a winged rat with a human face. It is all that and more.

Seen from above it looks like a boy's kite suddenly awakened in life and soaring awkwardly in the sea. Lying on its back, it presents a suggestion of a human face, with leering eyes and a great, vacantly smiling mouth

What seem to be the eyes are only nostrils. The skate's face is really double and the eyes are on the other side of its body. high up on its back, where they lie deep in two cavities.

When a skate is caught it often rolls itself into a shivering, pulsating ball, with the long prickly tail beating the air spasmodically, and the wing-like fins folded mournfully over the face. The wide mouth is contracted then and thrust out straight from the face like a beak. And the very large skates often add to the general oddness of the performance by groaning cavernously.

Yet with all its formidable-appearing attributes the skate is a harmless fish. Its threatening mouth is armed not with sharp teeth, but with bony plates set with innumerable tiny points, like a coarse file. It cannot, therefore, attack human beings.

They are vultures of the sea. About fifteen years ago a Spanish steamer was sunk off the New Jersev coast not far from Barnegat. When they went down to examine the wreck they found that the vessel was beset by a throng of huge skatesfish with a spread of from seven to ten feet from tip to tip of wing. They offered no violence to the divers, but their mere appearance scared the divers away and the diving ceased "Man-eating skates"

they called them Those were exceptionally large fish Skates caught about here usually weigh not more than ten pounds. But big ones weighing from twenty-five to seventy pounds are fairly plentiful, and monsters weighing 100 pounds and more are some-

times caught.

They make little fight on the hook, but content themselves usually with passive resistance by spreading their wings and boring steadily toward bottom. All that is toward bottom. All that is needed is tackle stout enough

Allied to the skate, but with the added quality of ferocity and danger to man, is the sting ray or stingaree. This fish is almost a replica of the skate, except that its body is broader in proportion to length, and its color is blackish instead of a light brown.
On the ridge of the tail the stingaree

carries a dreaded weapon. It is a movable spine or thorn, many inches long, pointed like a stiletto and set with hundreds of barbs. The stingaree strikes with this weapen more quickly than the eye can see. is like the stroke of a rattlesnake, and fishermen dread it

after successive defeats has already been told. There is no real venom in it, but the After being elected Governor he demanded that the Legislature carry out the platform pledges. His messages to the soline with which all the rays are coated thickly often causes the poisoning of a wound made by the thorn, and as a continuous continuous there was a second death.

sequence there are many cases of death from blood poisoning resulting from wounds inflicted by the sting ray.

A New Jersey fisherman lifted a pound net one dark night in Raritan Bay and hauled a huge stingaree tail first. The lashing thing caught him in the leg and severed an artery, so that he bled to death. severed an artery, so that he bied to death.

If the skates and rays are the most hideous fish of the coast, the goose fish is the
most bizarre. This creature is known by
more names than probably any other fish
in the world. Some of the common appellations are goose fish, American angler, fishing frog, toad fish, sea toad, trunk fish, carpetbag, devil fish, sea devil, gapey mouth, all-mouth, gull-eater, mudfish, hog and swallower.

and swallower.

It is built too clumsily to swim fast.

Indeed, it can scarcely be said to swim at all, but blunders and plunges and wal-

ows along the bottom.

When its jaws are wide open it looks as if there were nothing else to the creature except mouth. It has two thick, fleshy pectoral fins that are shaped like great pectoral fins that are shaped like great human hands. Its tail is shaped thus also, with the fingers all pointing one way. Nature has made this creature a won-derful simulator. Its color is that of gray and black mud All around it, pendent from its jaws and belly and sides waying from its back are fringes of fan-tastically ragged skin exactly like the brown seaweed that grows in tiny patches on seaweed that grows in tiny patches on rocks and timbers everywhere in salt

These wave in the current so naturally that even if one knows that he is looking at a sea toad, it is almost impossible for the eye to see where the fish ends and the real rocks begin. Being slow and awkard, the sea toad does not hunt its prey by chas-

the sea toad does not hunt its prey by chasing it. It wallows into a recess, preferably among seaweed-grown rocks.

Having partly buried its body as far as possible, it sets all its fringes going. Then it opens its vast mouth and the inside of that, too, is so colored and lined that it looks just like an innocent, pleasant, dark cleft in a submarine rock.

When it has thus adjusted its trap, the sea toad does a still more remarkable thing. It elevates the long, slender fin ray that has until then been lying flat along its back. At the end is a tiny bunch of plume-like rays. These hang over in front of the sea toad's open mouth, and they simulate tempting live bait so closely that before long little fish are attracted by them. long little fish are attracted by them. When they swim toward them, down goes the trap and the fish are caught.

The sen toad, or angler, has been known to swallow an entire wild duck. to swallow an entire wild duck.

A few years ago fishermen were mystified by losing their tackle to unknown big fish off a 60-foot ledge near the inlet to Jamaica Bay. Almost as soon as a hook reached bottom something would bite and hold on.
Subsequent hauling was all in vain. The fish would merely plunge a bit without leaving bottom, and finally the tackle would

leaving bottom, and finally the tackle would part under the strain of pulling.

Soon everybody was wondering what things they were that acted so strangely. The mystery was cleared by fishing there with heavy wire snoods on thick steel hooks and stout braided hand lines.

Four immense fishing frogs were the result. One of them had five rusty hooks sticking in its jaws. These fish were not exceptionally large. They weighed about forty pounds each and were about four feet long and almost as wide.

long and almost as wide.

Another simulator of the sea, as beautiful Another simulator of the sea, as beautiful as it is fantastic, is the gorgeous sea raven. This fish, like the sea toad, is fringed with appendages that simulate seaweed. But it is colored splendidly and has eyes like precident stones.

precious stones. It hides among brightly colored seaweeds and assumes their tints. If a sea raven finds itself among the glowing crimson submarine forests of solaria, it becomes crimson itself. In purple rock weeds it becomes purple. It is brick red in red growths and dark brown in the snapper weed.

the bird of the northern submarine world. There are two kinds, the crimson and the brown gurberds. Their only difference is in color and size, the crimson fish being

larger. Their striking characteristics are their pectoral fins, which are beautiful veined things, exceedingly like butter-flies' wings and colored with a dozen delicate tints. As one might expect from their lovely form, the sea robins go through the water with a magnitude of a sear-

the water with a motion like that of a soar the water with a motion has ing bird.

Just under the pectoral fins, where the head joins the body, these fish have queer reddish yellow appendages, which they use like fingers. Often, when their wings are folded, they crawl along the bottom by their means looking then for all the world heir means, looking then for all the world

like big, bright beetles.

Another unexpected thing about them is that they are not mute, as most fish are. They utter a loud and heavy musical croak, exactly like that of the green frog. And this beautiful and innocent-looking fish has a dorsal fin that produces wounds which often refuse to heal for months after being inflicted. The dorsal fin is like a saw. The fish keeps it closed flat down on its back until one reaches a hand out to

seize it when the sharp spines spring up ward and rip through skin and flesh down One of nature's greatest sea jokes in the blow fish. A tiny, but beligerent fellow it is. When first caught it looks as if it were in a sult of fish skin far too large, for it hangs all around the body in flabby folds. But as soon as it is landed it begins to blow itself up with ludicrous little grunts and gnashing of teeth unti it is a perfect ball, with its shining, colored eyes gleaming angrily at its tormentors. A queer fellow, not nearly so commot as the others, is the trigger fish. It is shaped like an exaggerated pumpkinseed It has goggle eyes, so great in proportion to its body that they look like the haws

holes of a steamship. The dorsal fin is long and thin, and it cocks just like the hammer of a gun. Touch it once and it jumps up or down to half-cock. Touch it again and it snaps into full cock. A fish that is fairly common and ex-tremely uncouth is the rabbit fish. It partakes of the nature of the blowfish, in that it puffs itself up; it has the tail of a mackerel; the body is glaring white and

mackers; the body is glaring white and black in sharp contrast, like that of a por-poise, and it has teeth like a rabbit. It can not blow up the entire body, but only the forepart of it, while its shapely tail wags in apparent helpless protest tail wags in apparent helpless protest against the ruln of its shape. For the rabbit fish is not beautiful when the fore-

An ugly and wicked-looking fish is the remora. It is shaped somewhat like shark. The top of its head is entirely and crowned with a disk that looks like the sole of a rubber shoe. All its cor-rugations are suckers, and with them the remora fastens itself to anything a that it fancies, from a log to a shark.

Much more common than remoras, in-deed most common of all this class of fishes are the dogfish. They can be found They can be found everywhere along the coast and the fisher-men hate them like poison, for they are great fish killers. They are shaped great fish killers. They are shaped exactly like sharks. Indeed, most persons mistake dogfish for sharks. The fish gets its name from its occasional habit of hunting in droves, as dogs would. At such times the destruction of food fish is

is one that quite unnecessarily terrifies newcomers to the seashore. It is the poor, ugly sea spider, as harmless as it is alarming in appearance, which is saying great deal.

great deal.

The sea spider in looks is the 'arantula of the sea. It is shaped like a poisonous spider, colored like particularly nasty mud and altogether presents an appearance that might well frighten the beholder. Yet it is helpless. It is not only one of the jokes, but one of the frauds perpetrated by the sea on man.

HARNESSING INDIA'S NIAGARA. Utilizing the Power of the Mighty Cataract of the Ganges of the South.

From the London Globe. Quietly, without any fuss or ostentation a very remarkable industrial enterprise has been carried to a successful completion in the heart of the jungles of India. We refer to the Cauvery Falls electrical power trans-mission works. The Cauvery Falls are one of the sights of southern India, and this month there will be opened works which have

month there win to opened works many have taken not quite two years to construct whereby the control of the control of the country bear of the Kaiar gold mines, of which the best known in this country, perhaps, are the Mysore, Ooregum, handytroog, and Champion Reef.

The manitude of the undertaking with the remittly of horse power, and the distance over which it is transmitted, these works are the second biggest in the world, and guite the mest important throughout the British Empire. The premier position is held by a Californian undertaking, the hage plant at Aiagara over any long distance, Another peculiarly interesting feature of this indian enterprise is its initiation and execution by a Canadian officer, a member of one of the oldest families in the Dominion. Cart. Joly de Lothiere, R. Thus not merely on the battlenger and have laurels to the Cauvery is one of the sacred rivers of India and is sometimes called the Ganges of the south. It rises in a wild valley on the western borders of Coorg. From the summits of the encarant of form the summits of the encarant of the property of the south of the control of the control of the south of the control of the control of the south of the control of the c

AN OCEAN COMEDY.

Two Men Who Weren't Used to Steamship and Yet Were Not Seaslek "When I was ordered to take a flying trip o London early in June," said a man who does the European buying for his firm, "I knew that I'd encounter the coronation rush, and I was right. The agent told me that I'd have to be put in a state room with

two other men. " 'But,' said I gloomily to the agent 'I'm an old voyager, and have been across any number of times, and I never get seasick any more. Now, suppose these two fellows that you're going to throw me in with are both lubbers, and both of 'em get sick at the same time, what sort of fun d'ye suppose I'll have on the trip across?' "'Life,' replied the agent, cheerily,

is one great big gamble at best, and it's a condition and not a theory that confronts vou. "The agent looked over his passenger list carefully to find two of the right kind of people to herd me with. I noticed that here was a sort of grin on his face when

his pencil finally arrived at a couple of names assigned to a certain cabin. "I went aboard the ship full of gloomy forebodings as to the seafaring capacity of my two cabin mates. Well, when I met them they didn't impress me at all as men capable of standing the deep-sea

gaff very well. *They were both big, stout Englishmen of middle age, and I reflected dismally that big, stout men are much more susceptible to mal de mer than small, stingily-built chaps. They were bronzed, out-of-doors-looking fellows, and I put them down at once as drovers or wholesale meal dealers r street contractors or something like

"Get sick as a general thing?' I asked them with a would-be amiable grin, looking from one to the other, after we'd got ac-

ther and fid fled with their hands a bit sefore replying.
"'Well,' replied one of them, after a pause, 'we haven't done much travelling or steamers, and so we can't tell you that.' Oh, I guess you'll be all right—hope said I, patronizingly. 'All you've ot to do is to set your mind against being ck at sea, you know, and you won't get

The three of us were still busying ourselves in the cabin when the steamer got down to the Hook. When she passed out into the open sea I felt the swell right away, and I looked at my two cabin mates They, in their turn, were looking at me.

You look a bit chalky, old chap, said one of them to me, solicitously.
"He must have been right. I surely felt chalky.

There was no use in my trying "Oh, a bit of indigestion,' I said, with assumed carelessness, however, to my pair of mates. 'It'll wear off when I get my sea legs.'
"But it didn't wear off. The ship ran

other how the pancakes or the sausage or the steak or what-not had been relished. "Why, I yelled at them in my misery, 'don't you two lubbers get sick?' but they 'don't you two lubbers get sick?' but they only guffawed and asked me what they could do to make my sad lot a bit easier.

'After three days I crawled on deck, more dead than alive, and my two cabin mates certainly were decent in helpting me around, and handing me things. They sat and talked with me as I was swaddled up on deck, and I noticed that they exchanged, in a quiet sort of way, a lot of nautical talk with each other.

"That puzzled me. I couldn't conceive of their picking up so much of the lings of

of their picking up so much of the lingo of the deep water in the course of the three days we'd been to sea. I said to them 'I though

"See here,' I said to them, 'I thought you fellows told me you hadn't done much riding on steamships?" 'Neither have we,' replied one of them, chuckling, as he looked at his companion.

'And then it came out.

'They were both British skippers of world-touring sailing ships, and both of 'em had been to sea for about fifty years. They had left their ships in dry dock for repairs in a New York basin, and they were rub-

in a New York basin, and they were run-ning across the pond while the repairs were in progress to visit their folks. "They told me all this as mildly as they They told me air this as middly as they could, so as not to make me feel too cheap over the patronizing air I had assumed when talking to them about sensickness, but I couldn't see it that way, and I lashed myself openly before them and did my little myself openly before them and did my have penance by doing the buying for the re-mainder of the voyage. The next time I try a patronizing stunt I'm going to know in advance whether the people I'm working it off on have got the skids underneath ne or not

GERMANS IN PALESTINE.

Flourishing Colonies That Have Turned Large Area Into Gardens. Everybody will remember that one of the purposes of the German Emperor,

in his visit to Palestine a few years ago, was to inspect the German colonies founded there and reach his own conclusions as to the advisability of Germans colonizing in that remote part of the world. He was very much pleased with what he saw. The German colonists in Palestine are not Jews, as is usually the case with foreigners who settle in that region. Most

profitable business, shows that they did not choose unwisely when they went to Palestine. Most of the Germans left their pative land under the auspices of the Knight Templars. The first colony left Würtemburg n 1868, and settled at Jaffa, the port of

of them are Catholic Germans; and the success that has met their efforts to estab-

lish themselves in pleasant homes and in

Jerusalem, and further north at Haifa They had scarcely landed before they bought the fields and the agricultural machinery which had been used by a Jewish colony from America. These immigrants had grown tired of the experiment and were anxious to leave the country.

In 1869 the German colonists numbered more than one hundred, and from that time they increased so rapidly in number that it was necessary to found new settlements at Sarona, near Jaffa, and Rephaim near Jerusalem. In 1878 the colonists numbered 1,500. The real estate they now numbered 1,300. The real estate they now own is valued at over \$2,000,000. Their farms and crehards are the most attrac-tive feature of the landscape. The gardens and fields are admirably tilled and the vineyards and orchards yield abundant and fields are admirably tilled and the vineyards and orehards yield abundant fruit. The settlement at Sarona has the advantage of an extremely fertile plain, through which run roads bordered by orange trees. The dooryards are fragrant with roses, the houses stand under the shade of the imported eucalpytus, and vines clamber up the house walls.

The Sarona colony gives most of its attention to the cultivation of the vine, though

The Sarona colony gives most of its atten-tion to the cultivation of the vine, though large quantities of wheat, oats, barley, and vegetables are also raised. The red wines are already well-known in Germany, the mother country also importing many of the white wines. The total number of German colonists

The total number of terman coonists now in Palestine and Syria is 2,500, and they have met with excellent success; and the friendship between the Sultan and the German Empress seems to have protected the colonists from the onerous exactions of the Turkish tax-gatherers.

"The Sun" Is the Only Newspaper in the land that gathers the news of the world through its own agents. That's why "if you see it in The Sun it's so."—Adv.

JAPANESE OVERRUN HAWAII

TAKE WORK AWAY FROM WHITE

MEN AND NATIVES. Won't Stay on the Plantations, Where They

Are Needed, but Rush to the Cities and Underbid Other Laborers Also Take Business Away From Merchants, HONOLULU, Hawaii, July 25. The Japan-

e invasion of Hawaii has reached such proportions as to cause alarm among the business men and others in the islands. Were the Hawaiian Islands still a separate principality this increase in the immigration from Japan would soon have given rise to a fear that Japan was laying plans for the acquisition of the Paradise of the Pacific. Not that the great number of laborers which have been steadily pouring into the port of Honolulu for the past few months are in excess of the demand for labor on the plantations, for they are not, but the Japanese do not remain at the work for which they come over, drifting soon into other fields to the exclusion of other races.

To such enormous proportions has this invasion injured the business interests of the Territory that an effort will be made to restrict in some way the competition of the Orientals with the white man. The number of Japanese now in the islands almost equals the total of all other nationalities and there seems to be no let up in the crowds that every Oriental steamer brings.

Plantation and business interests are ikely to clash before a solution of the vering labor problem is obtained, although every interest is working in harmony now to find some amicable arrangement by which both plantations and business interests can be served at the same time. So great has the influx of the Japanese beome that hundreds of white men, mechanics and laborers of all kinds have left he islands, being unable to find employmen in competition with the Japanese The latter will work for wages which would not furnish the necessities of life to a white man, but the little brown man thrives on it and monthly sends back the major portion of his wages to Japan. Before amnexation Japanese were brought

to Hawaii in large numbers to work on the plantations. Contracts were made then by which they were compelled to remain with the men who had brought them from Japan, and their presence did not interfere with the white man's enjoyment of life and work, for if they ran away the Japanese were quickly grabbed up by the police and compelled to return to the plantations. With annexation, however, came the abrogation of all labor contracts and the Japanese were free to leave the "But it didn't wear off. The ship ran smack into a summer squall after getting outside the Hook, and then, for the first time in about ten years, I felt myself getting just deadly seasick and nothing else.

"My two room mates were very kind to me, but I didn't want kindness. I wanted eternal peace. Moreover, I was sore on them because they didn't get seasick.

"Neither of them showed the first sign of seasickness. Neither of 'em missed a meal. They'd come poking into the cabin after each meal and they would ask each other how the pancakes or the sausage upon Japan, from which immigration was upon Japan, from which immigration was permitted. The Chinese, while they were less desirable as residents, perhaps were more steady and reliable and remained on the sugar fields even after the contracts had expired.

The Japanese are still brought here, and while not under contract, they have, it is said, some agreement by which they get employment imm ediately upon arrival and are shipped to the other islands from he steamers on which they come to Hawaii. The monotonous plantation life soon gets too wearisome for the Japanese, who is regaled with alluring stories of the wealth of Honolulu and the ease with which it may be obtained. The Japanese quit the plantations, sometimes after a few days, and drift to the cities. Here they have gained a foothold from which it seems impossible to dislodge them. In every trade and business they have become factors to the exclusion of the white man. Natue rally more progressive than the Chinamen, they are driving him out of business entirely, and "Chinatown," which a short time ago was composed exclusively of merchants from the Celestial Kindgom is now peopled to a large extent by

J apanese. The Japanese contractors simply over run the town and white men and native are unable to secure employment. Recently a rule has been adopted providing for the employment of only American citizens on public works of all kinds, to the exclusion of the Japanese and Chinamen. This has helped the citizens of the country to some extent, but other efforts are still to be made extent, but other efforts are still to be made to stop the competition of the Oriental races. The labor unions of the city have combined to boycott business men and others who let contracts to Japanese, but this so far has been of little effect. The Japanese patronize only merchants of their own race, and the latter, being assured of trade, have no difficulty in competing with American business men. The labor unions on the other hand continue to patronize these same merchants, alleging that they sell at lower prices than the white men, and as a result there is some feeling between the two classes. The merchants refuse to stop securing Japanese merchants refuse to stop securing Japanese for their work as long as the laboring men insist upon patronizing the Japanese mer

chant.

The Japanese continue their course, entirely regardless of criticism, as the Japanese Government is likely to resent any restriction upon the rights of its citizens. The plantation men are afraid that Japan will refuse to allow the emigration of its citizens to Hawaii, as has been more than once threatened, and that their labor supply will then be entirely cut off. Other interests insist, however, that the invasion of Japanese be stopped entirely or else that some arrangement be made by which the little brown man be kept on the plantation. This they urge is the possible way by which Hawaii can ev made a white man's country, for under present conditions laborers and mechanics of every sort are leaving for the mainland

by every steamer.

The Japanese and Chinese of the city have appealed to their respective Governhave appealed to their respective Governments to secure the payment of the fire losses sustained by these aliens through the plague fire of two years ago. The awards have been made and the co-tificates given to each claimant, but not one cent of money has yet been paid, and there is little hope of it being paid at present. The total of the awards is \$1,475,000, but only one-third of the amount was to be paid this year. It was expected that the free claims, appropriation would be made by Congress, and the failure to do so has left the Territory in a deplorable condition. Unless relief of some kind is offered by Congress, there seems little possibility by Congress, there seems little poss of a final settlement of the claims wi the doubling of Territorial taxes.

D. W. Stevens, Japanese counsel at Washington, is here to-day on his way to Japan, and he will be accompanied by two Japan, and he will be accompanied by two delegates from Hawaii to present the claims of the plague sufferers to the Japaness Government. The Chinese Consul, Yang Wei Pin, will also appeal to this Government, and an effort will be made to compel the payment of the awards. The Japanese and Chinese have refused to accept the warrants which draw 5 per central process because of the hope that relief will interest because of the hope that relief be obtained at Washington through respective Governments. The claims cut down over one-half by the court. these claimants refuse to 100 per cent. reduction at the hands of

ocal speculators.